

DAILY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN AND O. B. TORBET, Editors.

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VOLUME III.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHNSTON, SURGEON DENTIST.

DAILY SENTINEL.

W. J. BROWN AND O. H. FOREST, Editors
SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 6, 1854

For the protection of our citizens, no payment for column space, printing, or any description of public service or performance, must be paid for in advance of payment for work.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. — Over the 1st day of January, 1854, an order will be given to the D. S. State "not to be paid until delivered."

All advertisements, for both Daily and Weekly, must be paid for before insertion; and all Job Work, inserted in the Sentinel Job Rooms, payment will be exacted on delivery at the counter.

These rates will not apply to those who have opened accounts with whom we have

AUSTIN H. BROWN & CO.

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Indianapolis on Thursday, February the 2nd, 1854, it was unanimously voted:

Resolved. That a Democratic State Convention be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; and that the several counties in the State be requested to send one delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes given at the Presidential election of 1852, and also one additional delegate for every fractional vote over one hundred. **Provided.** That every county shall be entitled to at least two delegates.

W. J. BROWN,

Chairman State Com. Com.

J. B. NORMAN, Secretary.

We copy from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday the following graphic account of the great Nebraska Meeting held at Cincinnati on Thursday evening. We copy it to the exclusion of editorial. It is as we expected, one of the **LARGEST AND MOST ENTHUSIASTIC** meetings ever held in the Queen City, and we doubt not if the friends of the People's Rights and Popular Sovereignty would call a meeting in the Capital of Indiana, thousands would gather around the standard of the Democratic party, and yield a truly popular expression in behalf of the great principle of the Nebraska Bill.

Great Political Enthusiasm.—Fremont Gathering of the Hamilton County Democracy.—The Principles of the Nebraska Bill strongly approved—A able and eloquent Speech from the Hon. George E. Pugh.

As we expected, and confidently predicted, in the Nebraska Democratic meeting, at Court Street Market square, last evening, was immense in numbers and characterized by the utmost enthusiasm. The Court House square was literally blocked with Democrats, and, at a moderate calculation, there were at least three thousand present, and many, we believe put it higher than that number. The crowd began to gather at an early hour and gave an unabated attention throughout.

Sky-rockets were let off, which together with the inspiring strains of music and cheers, and the eloquent enunciation of good Democratic sentiment, made it an occasion which will long be remembered with pride by our Democracy. It was an over-powering demonstration of the sentiments of the Democracy upon the Nebraska question, which struck the enemies of the great principle of popular government, which lies at its basis, with astonishment, contrasting, as it did, so strongly with the pitiful fizzles in which they have participated. *Todays such meetings as last occurred at Fremont Hall* of the enemies of the bill, would hardly equal, in point of numbers, this tremendous gathering in its favor.

As the telegraphic intelligence of this expression of the Democracy of the Queen city of the West in favor of the hardy settlers of Nebraska and Kansas being allowed by Congress to do their own local legislation, is conveyed over the land, its influence upon the popular mind will be significant and marked in favor of the measure. The Democracy feel that a great principle is at stake, and are rallying to sustain it with the same enthusiasm and unanimity that signalized the days of Jackson in Bank Veto times, or during the pendence of the question of the annexation of Texas. Hereafter, the man who pretends that our democracy is hostile to the Nebraska bill will be a reckless and inexorable libeler—the proceedings of this meeting stamping him with falsehood.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph Johnson, one of our oldest and truest Democrats, assisted by a great number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries whose names are associated with the history of the party in this country back to its earliest days. It was truly cheering to see the Old Guard out in such force, as it affords an indication that while they live, the principles of the Democratic party will never be prostituted to the base purposes of the Abolitionists.

The public curiosity was intense to hear Hon. George E. Pugh, whose opinions upon this topic have been held in the Abolition papers. For more than an hour and a half that gentleman addressed the meeting in a strain of eloquence, in favor of the great principles of the bill, that could not but have conviction to the minds of most present. It was one of Senator's elect best oratorical efforts, and no one that listened to it will deny him a place among the very ablest men of this land. He was repeatedly interrupted with loud applause at the conclusion of some eminently happy hits with which the speech abounded. He was mercifully severe upon Remond and the Abolition resolutions of Greenwood Hall, and in relation to them were called forth some lofty passages of eloquence. A pretty full abstract of his speech will be found reported in our local column, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The resolutions reported from the committee, by T. J. Gallagher, were strong, bold and eloquent, in endorsing the principles of the bill, and were truly admirable in every respect. The course of the Administration in support of the measure was endorsed, and the position taken upon it by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which was resolved to be in accordance with the sentiments of the National Democracy. After the resolutions were read, the meeting was addressed for a few minutes by Mr. Gallagher, with ability and spirit, and at the conclusion of which, it adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SENTINEL.

California Emigrants.

San Francisco, Feb. 25, 1854.

MESSES' EDITORS: Allow an old miner to say a few words through the columns of your time-honored *Sentinel*, about this modern Ophir. From present appearance, it is probable that the emigration to this State, the present year, will be less than in some of the previous ones. Few, if any, will cross the plains. But a more fixed and settled population will come into our borders, than formerly. Our miners now bring large numbers of families. Our people who have visited the homes of their children, the scenes of the youth and the graves of their fathers, have brought back their wives and children, and induce their neighbors to do likewise.

And thus the public State is becoming peopled with a young population.

Strange sights of the State are entertained in the older States. The men of commerce

consider our market, and our capacity for consumption of all kinds of goods, unlimited. And sufficient merchandise to support our act, proof of the sale of liquor shall be sufficient population a year and a half, has arrived within the past six months. The opinion of this State are as varied as the character and success of those who have returned home to give their experience. One man has gone back with nothing—another with a competency. The first says the mines are well exhausted—the other could amass a second fortune as speedily as that with which he has just returned. A great proportion of those who come to this country, come with most sanguine and over-wrought expectations, and regard us as an immense monied corporation, paying sure, frequent and large dividends. And while many would sell their all at whatever sacrifice to come to this golden land, others believe that the next shipment of dust will be the last in any great amount. If California is such a place for the accumulation of wealth, why do so many return penniless? thus they give every one credit for the same acquisitive and saving faculties. The fact is that a large proportion of our young men spend as fast as they earn, and, like a certain Richard Carson, who having received five dollars unexpectedly, felt it not extravagant to go immediately and spend it. They regard the extra compensation over what they received at home, as *clear gain*, to be trifled away in extravagance and dissipation. And thus thousands in this State toil and work, receiving large wages, but at the end of the year, they are no better off than when it commenced. The savings of those men are no more a standard of their earnings or salaries, than are the lucky strikes of miners, an average scale of success in the mines.

For a correct idea of this country, we must take into view the agricultural, as well as the mineral resources. In my recent return voyage to this State, I could not notice the sanguine tone of those who were evidently from the rural districts. Their perspectives evidently glittered with piles of dazzling ore. Most could fix upon the amount they should amass and the time they had assigned for its acquisition. Nine out of ten of these will be disappointed, and will write back complaining letters, or return cursing the country. I would not misrepresent the prospects which this country affords for acquiring a fortune, to induce people to come here, for a disconsolate and uneasy population is a benefit to no State.

But, that the agricultural resources of this State are equal to any of the thirty-one States is clear. And the mines are yet in their infancy. For a few months past, the miners have suffered for want of water, but the recent heavy rains and the melting of snow in the mountains, will infuse an intense activity into mining operations, and its effect will be seen in a general revival of business in all its ramifications, and by unusually large remittances and shipments of dust to the Atlantic States.

Let me say a few words for the benefit of those of your readers who may stroll away to this country, about the Panama Isthmus, facilities for crossing, sanitary state, and the Nicaragua and mail lines. The passage of this Isthmus, by the extension of the railroad to Gorgona, the construction of a mule road along the banks of the Chagres river, thereby doing away forever with all boating against its rapid current and by the introduction of a new feature in forwarding passengers and baggage, can now be easily accomplished in ten hours. Transit tickets covering expense of railroad and mule are now furnished at Adams & Co's. This arrangement forming as the does the long desired connecting links between the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the mail lines, and effecting the equally desirable consummation of *through* tickets by that route will be hailed with satisfaction by all pilgrims to the Golden Gate. Checking his luggage at Aspinwall, the traveler passes rapidly across to Panama, unconcerned about his trunks, and there receives and pays for their delivery by *honest* avoidous.

Panama of itself is not unhealthy and her native and acclimated citizens enjoy as uniform good health, and attain as great an age as the inhabitants of any tropical country.

The greater part of the sickness is brought by travelers, who on landing, gorge themselves with every kind of fruit, then set the deadly compound afoul in bad liquors, and when they reach the city, they are perfect walking Pandora's boxes, fit candidates for the hospital, or if they continue their journey, an unconfined grave. Let the traveler be careful and prudent as he is at home, and he may pass unscathed. The Isthmus is now, free from sickness.

The Panama line last trip per George Law and Stephens, beat the fastest steamers of the Nicaragua line. The Stephens with over eight hundred passengers landed us at San Francisco, nearly two days ahead of the Sierra Nevada, passing her twice. The latter, with capacity for five or six hundred only, brought near nine hundred passengers, and affords an illustration of the liability to detention on that route. On the trip previous, the Niagara, New Orleans steamer, Pampero, for some reason did not reach San Juan Del Norte, their Atlantic port in season to connect with the Brother Jonathan at San Juan Del Sur, on this side. Consequently there being no *extra* steamer at the latter port, the passengers were obliged to wait two weeks upon that Isthmus. Meanwhile the Daniel Webster from the same city arrives with a second list, who with the former quota and a third complement from New York by the Star of the West, must and did come forward by the Nevada. The writer was at the wharf when the latter arrived and her passengers, among them three hundred women and children, were stowed rather too close for either comfort or health. The number of steamers on this side belonging to the Nicaragua company is four, mail ten exclusive of the Oregon line. Had the Pampero run to Aspinwall in connection with the mail line and arrived late, her passengers would have found an *extra* steamer at Taboga, the place of supply and refitting, ready to take them to their destination. The writer having always traveled by the Panama route had originally intended to try the other on the before mentioned unlucky trip, but on second thought, and luckily as the sequel proved he concluded to come by the old line.

The Stephens brought out one of our most distinguished military men, Gen. Wool, to take command of this Pacific division. If the alleged prediction of John Quincy Adams, in 1847, that the Mexican war will furnish our next four Presidents, is to be verified, this celebrated officer must come into the category. I am inclined to think, however, that the great war has paramount claims over all other sections of our Union.

The Stephens also brought out a political and爱国 hero, Gov. Henry Stuart Foote, who comes to practice his profession among us. But, if brevity is the soul of wit, also for the reputation of the unsigned.

TELLAMERD.

Gov. Seymour's Message.

In yesterday's paper we copied a portion of Governor Seymour's message, vetoing the Laramie bill of New York.

We closed the extract with his remarks in reference to that provision which states that a warrant shall not be issued except upon proof that the intoxicating liquor has been sold within one month before the time of making such complaint.

The Governor then proceeds as follows:

The protection this clause apparently gives to the houses of our citizens is practically destroyed by the following extract from an amendment of the House to the bill:

"That the Washington Union rejects the

doctrine of Mr. Catling of New York, who

desires that the Nebraska bill be subjected to

no trial, and no punishment.

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